

Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization fractal dimension for characterizing Shajara Reservoirs of the Shajara Formation

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Abstract: Aim: Sandstone samples were collected from the surface type section of the Shajara Formation of the Permo-Carboniferous Unayzah Group for detailed reservoir characterization. Capillary pressure experiment was performed to contact porosity and permeability was derived from the Data. Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization was calculated from the distribution of Permeability and the fractal dimension was calculated from the relationship between wetting phase saturation and Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization. In addition to field observation and obtained results of fractal dimension values, the Shajara reservoirs of the Shajara Formation of the permo-Carboniferous Unayzah Group were divided here into three fractal dimension units. The Units from base to top are: Lower, Middle, and Upper Shajara Arithmetic Relaxation Time Fractal dimension Units. It was also reported that the obtained fractal dimension speeds with increasing permeability and relaxation time due to an increase in pore connectivity.

Keywords: Shajara Formation; Shajara Reservoirs; Permeability; fractal dimension

1. Introduction

Laboratory study of induced polarization in sandstone rocks with varying salinity and shalyness was investigated by (Schoeppel *et al.* 1966). An increase of induced polarization effect with increasing permeability, increasing porosity, and decreasing shalyness was examined by (Schoeppel *et al.* 1966). An increase of permeability with increasing geometric and arithmetic induced polarization relaxation time and increasing porosity was confirmed by (Maosong *et al.* 2004).

A new integrated model with relaxation time spectra, porosity and formation factor was proposed to predict permeability was recognized by (Liu *et al.* 2014). Bimodal Pore Size behavior of the Shajara Formation reservoirs of the permo-carboniferous Unayzah group was investigated by (Al-Khidir *et al.* 2011). Subdivision of the Shajara reservoirs into three units based on thermody-namic fractal dimension approach and 3-D fractal geometry model of mercury intrusion technique was reported by (Al-Khidir *et al.* 2013). Classification of Shajara reservoirs into three units based on nuclear magnetic resonance relaxation time fractal dimension was investigated by Al-Khidir 2017. The obtained units from base to top are: Lower Shajara Nuclear Magnetic Resonance relaxation Time Fractal Dimension unit, Middle Shajara Nuclear Magnetic Resonance relaxation Time Fractal Dimension unit, Upper Shajara Nuclear Magnetic Resonance relaxation Time Fractal Dimension unit.

2. Materials and Methods

Porosity was measured on collected sandstone samples from the surface type section of the Shajara formation of the permo-carboniferous Unayzah Group. Permeability was calculated from the measured capillary pressure data by mercury injection porosimetry method. The objective of this manuscript is to calculate the Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization from the permeability distribution and to calculate the fractal dimension from the relaxation time.

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Results and Discussion

Based on field observation the Shajara Reservoirs of the Shajara Formation of the Permo-Carboniferous Unayzah Group were divided here into three units as described in Figure1. These units from base to top are: Lower Shajara Reservoir, Middle Shajara reservoir, and Upper Shajara Reservoir. Their acquired results of the arithmetic relaxation time fractal dimension of induced polarization are displayed in Table 1. Based on the attained results it was found the maximum value of the fractal dimension was found to be 2.7872 assigned to sample SJ13 from the Upper Shajara Reservoir as verified in Table 1. Whereas the minimum value of the fractal dimension was reported from sample SJ3 from the Lower Shajara reservoir as displayed in Table1. The arithmetic relaxation time induced polarization fractal dimensions were observed to increase with increasing permeability as shown in Table1 owing to the possibility of having interconnected channels. The Lower Shajara reservoir was denoted by four sandstone samples out of six, label as SJ1, SJ2, SJ3 and SJ4 as confirmed in (Figure1). Their geometric fractal dimension values are shown in (Table 1) and their slopes (3-fractal dimension) were displayed in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5 respectively. As we proceed from sample SJ2 to SJ3 a pronounced re-duction in permeability due to compaction was reported from 1955 md to 56 md which reflects decrease in arithmetic relaxation time fractal dimension from 2.7748 to 2.4379 as specified in (Table 1) and an increase in slope from 0.2252 to 0.5621 as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Again decrease in slope and increase of permeability was recorded as we proceed from sample SJ3 to sample SJ4 whose arithmetic fractal dimension value was found to be 2.6843 as described in Table 1.

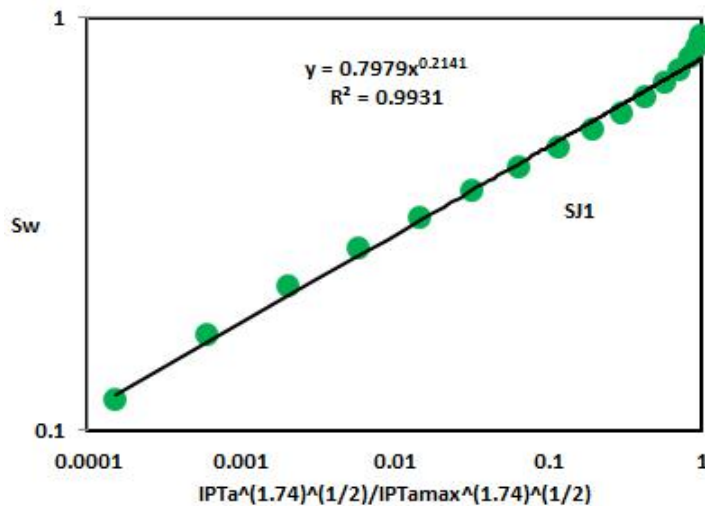


Figure 2; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ1

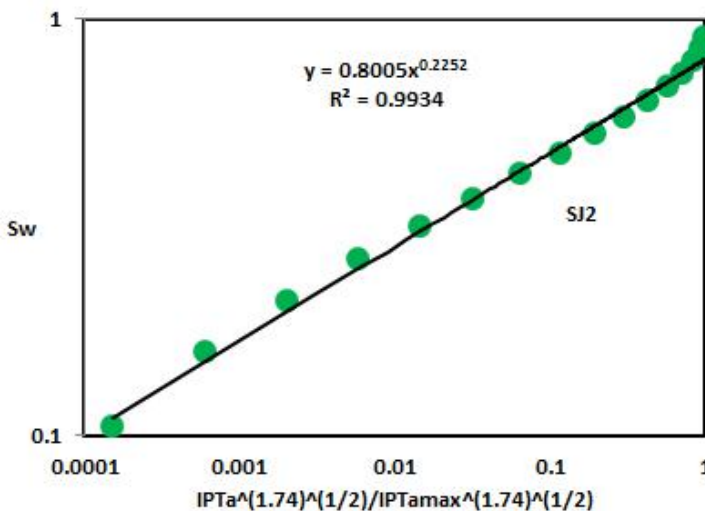


Figure 3; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ2

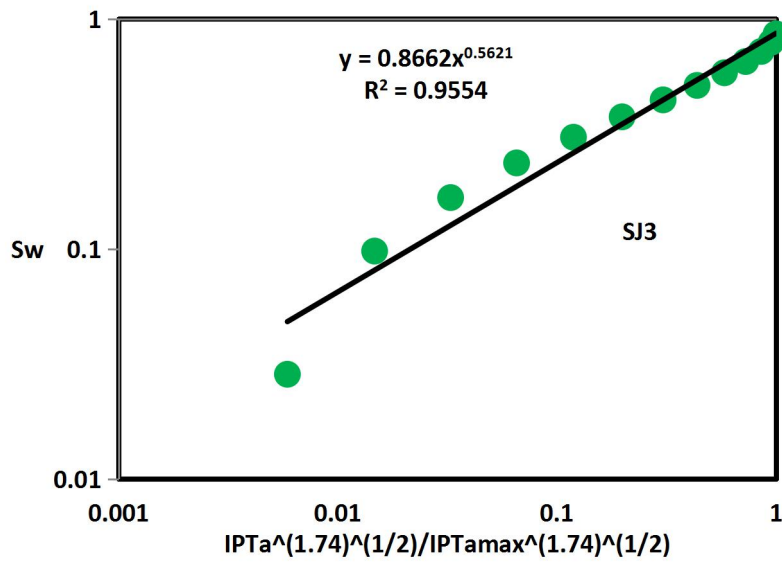


Figure 4; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ3

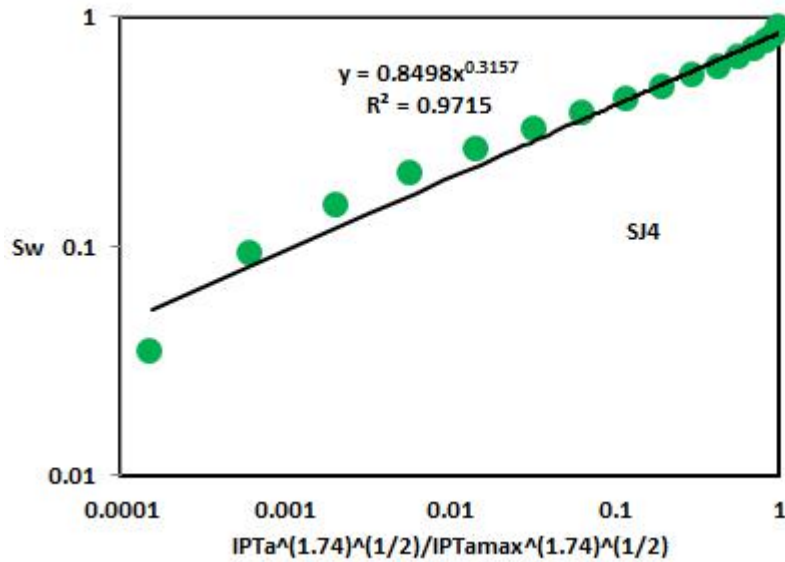


Figure 5; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ4


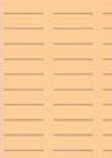
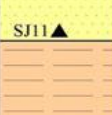
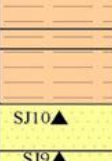



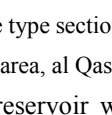
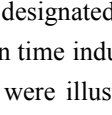
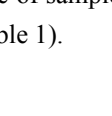


| AGE | Fm. | Mbr. | unit | LITHO- LOGY | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Late Permian | Khuff Formation | Huqayf Member | |  | Limestone : Cream, dense, burrowed, thickness 6.56' |
| Late Carboniferous - Permian | Shajara Formation | Upper Shajara Member | Upper Shajara mudstone |  | Sub-Khuff unconformity. |
| | | | |  | Mudstone : Yellow, thickness 17.7' |
| | | | Upper Shajar Reservoir |  | Sandstone : Light brown, cross-bedded, coarse-grained, poorly sorted, porous, friable, thickness 6.5' |
| | | | |  | Sandstone : Yellow, medium-grained, very coarse-grained, poorly, moderately sorted, porous, friable, thickness 13.1' |
| | | Middle Shajara Member | Middle Shajara mudstone |  | Mudstone : Yellow-green, thickness 11.8' |
| | | | |  | Mudstone : Yellow, thickness 1.3' |
| | | | Middle Shajara Reservoir |  | Mudstone : Brown, thickness 4.5' |
| | | | |  | Sandstone : Light brown, medium-grained, moderately sorted, porous, friable, thickness 3.6' |
| | | Lower Shajara Member | Lower Shajara Reservoir |  | Sandstone : Yellow, medium-grained, moderately well sorted, porous, friable, thickness 0.9' |
| | | | |  | Sandstone : Red, coarse-grained, medium-grained, moderately well sorted, porous, friable, thickness 13.4' |
| | | | |  | |
| | | | |  | Sandstone : White with yellow spots, fine-grained. , hard, thickness 2.6' |
| | | | | | Sandstone : Limonite, thickness 1.3' |
| | | | | | Sandstone : White , coarse-grained, very poorly sorted, thickness 4.5' |
| Early Devonian | Tawil Formation | | | | Sandstone : White-pink , poorly sorted, thickness 1.6' |
| | | | | | Sandstone : Yellow , medium-grained, well sorted, porous, friable, thickness 3.9' |
| | | | | | Sandstone : Red , medium-grained, moderately well sorted, porous, friable, thickness 11.8' |
| | | | | | Sub-Unayzah unconformity. |
| | | | | | Sandstone : White, fine-grained. |
| | | | | | SJ1 ▲ Samples Collection |

Figure 1; Stratigraphic column of the type section of the Permo-carboniferous Shajara Formation of the Unayzah Group, Wadi Shajara, Qusayba area, al Qassim district, Saudi Arabia, N 26_52 17.4, E 43_36 18

In contrast, the Middle Shajara reservoir was separated from the Lower Shajara reservoir by an unconformity surface as shown in (**Figure 1**). It was designated by three sam-ples out of four, namely SJ7, SJ8, and SJ9 as illustrated in (Figure1). Their arithmetic relaxation time induced polarization fractal dimensions values were delineated in (Table 1) and their slopes (3-fractal dimension) were illustrated in **Figure 6**, **Figure 7**, and figure 8 respectively .Their fractal dimensions values are higher than those of samples SJ3 and SJ4 from the Lower Shajara Reservoir due to an increase in their permeabilities as explained in (Table 1).

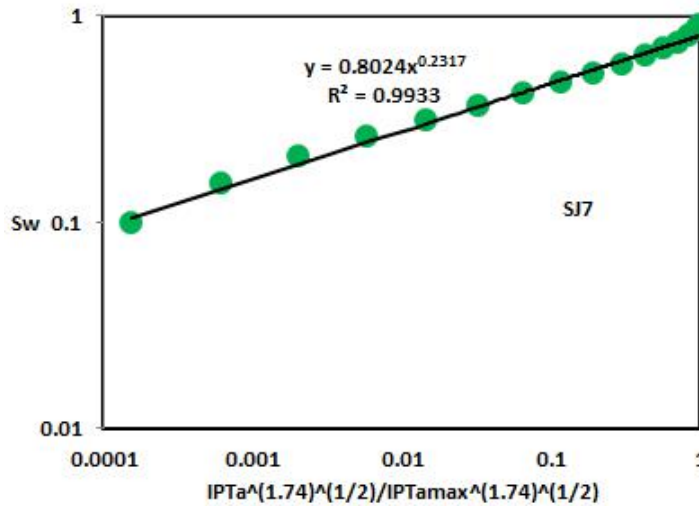


Figure 6; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ7

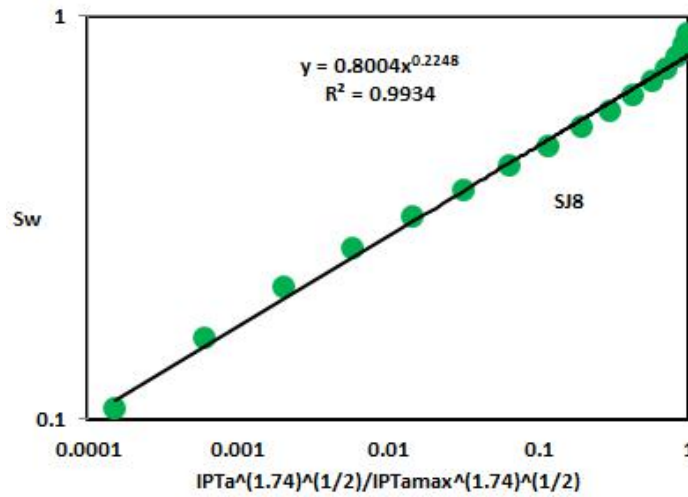


Figure 7; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ8

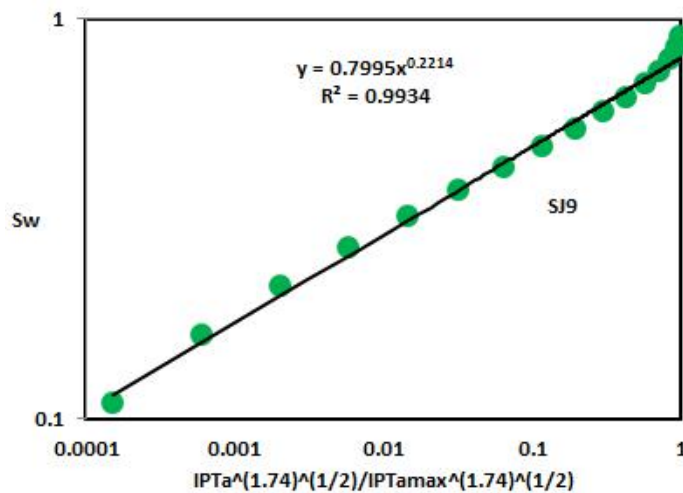


Figure 8; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ9

On the other hand, the Upper Shajara reservoir was separated from the underlying Middle Shajara reservoir by yellow- green mudstone as revealed in (Figure1). It is defined by three sandstone sam-ples so called SJ11, SJ12, SJ13 as explained in (Table1) and **Figure 9**, **Figure 10**, and **Figure 11**.

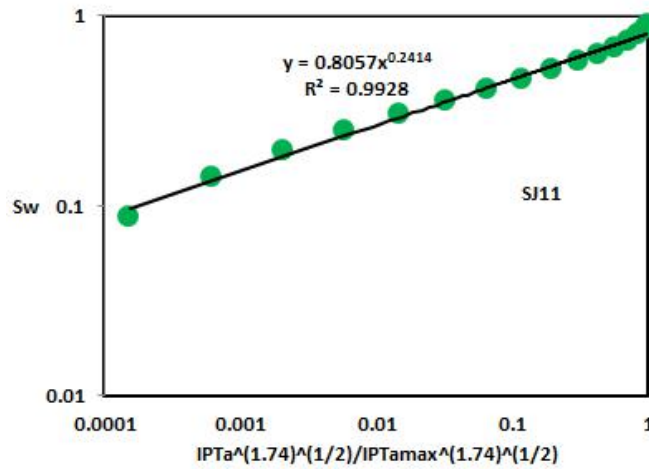


Figure 9; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ11

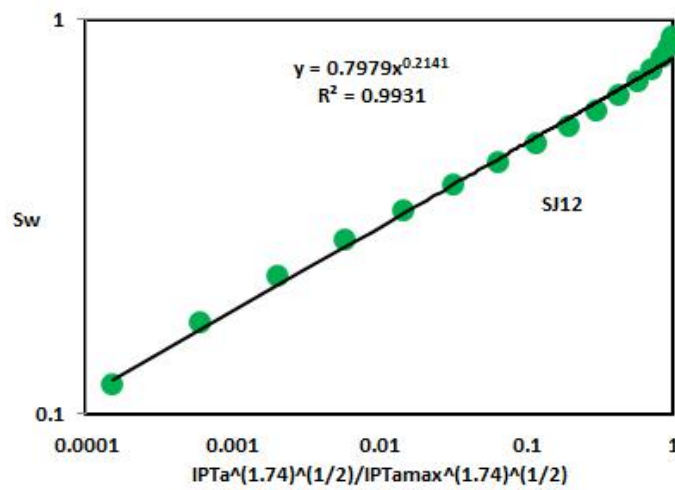


Figure 10; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ12

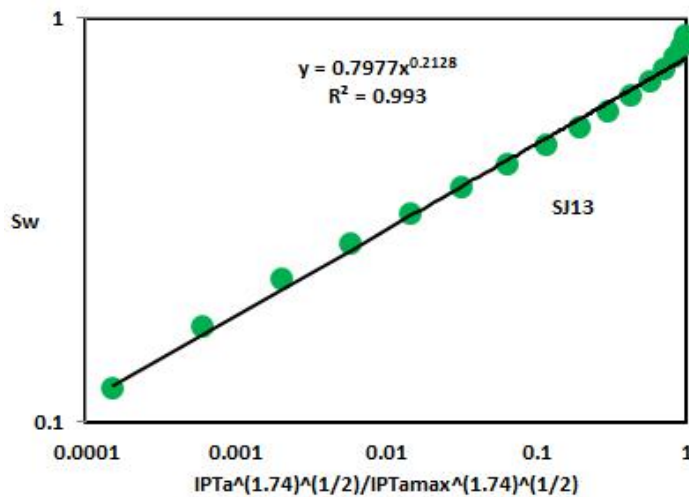


Figure 11; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization versus wetting phase saturation of sample SJ13

Moreover, their arithmetic relaxation time fractal dimension values are also higher than those of sample SJ3 and SJ4 from the Lower Shajara Reservoir due to an increase in their permeabilities as clarified in (Table 1).

| Reservoirs | Sample | Porosity % | Permeability mD | Arithmetic relaxation time fractal dimension |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|--|
| Upper Shajara Reservoir | SJ13 | 25 | 973 | 2.7872 |
| | SJ12 | 28 | 1440 | 2.7859 |
| | SJ11 | 36 | 1197 | 2.7586 |
| Middle Shajara Reservoir | SJ9 | 31 | 1394 | 2.7786 |
| | SJ8 | 32 | 1344 | 2.7752 |
| | SJ7 | 35 | 1472 | 2.7683 |
| Lower Shajara Reservoir | SJ4 | 30 | 176 | 2.6843 |
| | SJ3 | 34 | 56 | 2.4379 |
| | SJ2 | 35 | 1955 | 2.7748 |
| | SJ1 | 25 | 1680 | 2.7889 |

Table1: Petrophysical properties of the three Shajara reservoirs of the Shajara Formation with their Arithmetic relaxation time fractal dimension values.

Overall a plot of fractal dimension versus permeability (**Figure 12**) reveals three permeable zones which confirm the occurrence of the three Shajara reservoirs of the constructed stratigraphic column. The higher permeable zone with permeability 973 mD and above and fractal dimension 2.7586 and above (**Figure 12**) belongs to Upper Shajara reservoir, Middle Shajara Reservoir, and samples SJ1 and SJ2 from the Lower Shajara Reservoir. The Moderate permeable zone with fractal dimension 2.6843 and permeability 176 mD (**Figure 12**) corresponds to sample SJ4 from the Lower Shajara reservoir. The lower permeable zone with fractal dimension 2.4379 and permeability 56 mD (**Figure 12**) assigns to sample SJ3 from the Lower Shajara reservoir. Such variation in fractal dimension and permeability will reflect heterogeneity of the Shajara reservoirs.

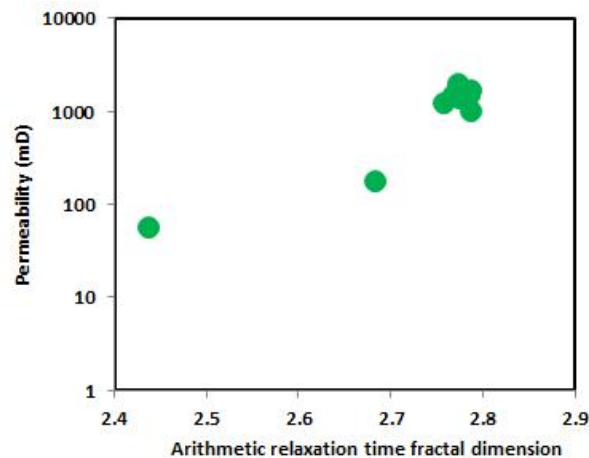


Figure 12; Arithmetic relaxation time of induced polarization fractal dimension versus permeability showing the three permeable zones of the Shajara reservoirs of the Shajara formation

4. Conclusion

4.1 The sandstones of the Shajara Reservoirs of the Shajara formation of the permo-Carboniferous Unayzah group were divided here into three units. Lower Shajara Reservoir, Middle Shajara Reservoir, and Upper Shajara Reservoir.

4.2 The three Shajara reservoirs were confirmed by fractal dimension. These units from base to top are: Lower Shajara arithmetic Relaxation time Fractal dimension Unit, Middle Shajara Arithmetic Relaxation Time Fractal Dimension Unit, and Upper Shajara Arithmetic Relaxation time Fractal Dimension Unit.

4.3 The fractal dimension was found to increase with increasing grain size and permeability.

Acknowledgements

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